

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 1, line 3, with the following rewritten paragraph:

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--The invention pertains to a collector of unused water consisting of a head and a remaining part. The head consists of two spherical sections firmly connected to each other: 1) A small section which constitutes the upper part of the head of the collector and comprising a regulator of the incoming water having in its center a through hole whose lips are curved at the top, a water tank having an inlet and an outlet with overflow for the filling of the inlet pipe with water, and a water disturbance absorber from below and 2) a large section, which is the base of the head of the collector, carrying four anti-skid legs of adjustable height for the levelling of the head of the collector and an open-turn pipe which is connected to the water tank which is in the upper part of the head with a small cross-section pipe.--

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 1, line 14, with the following rewritten paragraph:

--The remaining part of the collector consists of a very flexible pipe connecting the head to the drain, which consists of a pipe inside which there is an open-turn elbow with an extension along the run of the pipe and a side inlet. In the upper part there is an overflow valve. The drain is connected through a flexible pipe to a water storage tank.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 2, line 13,  
with the following rewritten paragraph:

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[The dominant mechanisms for water economy to-date are those which create spray water in a variety of ways, giving the impression of quantity. The water saved in this way is little because 1) after the first impressions have subsided, the user seeks the weight of the water he was used to, which leads to a prolongation of the time of the use or the increase in the water flow, and 2) the main problem, which is the wasting of pure water during the intermediate stages of a use, is not countered. Usually, the user either does not reach to turn off the tap during the time he is not using the water, e.g., when washing his hands or shaving, or does not have the time to do so because the time periods are too short, e.g., when washing his face or because he does not wish to alter the water mix in simple taps. The result is that the water wasted in the intermediate stages, when it is not used, is, as a rule, more than the water needed for the use itself. A noteworthy case of water wasting is the one in which we turn on the hot water switch and wait for it to come from the heater. If, furthermore, we have a solar heater, then the waste is especially big.]

Please insert the following heading on page 2, before line 26:

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--SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION--

Please insert the following heading on page 2, after line 29:

[BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS]

[Please insert the following paragraphs beginning at page 2,  
after line 29:]

Figure 1 is a cross-sectional view of one embodiment of a collector of unused water according to the present invention.

Figure 2 is a graph showing the relation between water collection versus water supply.

Figure 3 is a chart showing water usage for various household uses.

Figure 4 is an explanatory view showing use of the collector of unused water with a water-closet.

Figure 5 is an explanatory view showing use of the collector of unused water with a kitchen sink.

Figure 6 is an explanatory view showing use of the collector of unused water in a factory.

Please insert the following heading beginning on page 3,  
before line 1:

[DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION]

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Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 3, line 1, with the following rewritten paragraph:

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Figure 1 shows the collector of unused water. Its function is illustrated below. The water passes through the regulator (1) of the incoming water flow. The lips of the regulator are curved so that the water enters the pipe (2) without having its flow obstructed even in the event that the column of water is not exactly in the center or diversifies a little with the increase of the water supply if the tap has a declination. Then the water, with the power it carries, fills the open-turn elbow (2), the elastic pipe (3) and the open-turn elbow (5). As soon as this happens, there is pressure and an intense water rip forms in the mouth of the open turn elbow (2). The lips of the mouth of the open turn elbow (2) are slightly curved (4) so that the rip is reflected to and damped in the lower part (6) of the small spherical section of the head of the collector. Then an outflow of water occurs from the extension of the open-turn elbow (5). At the same time, tank (7) is filled through pipe (8) and when this is done there is an outflow of water from the overflow pipe (9). The waste pipe (10) plays a triple role: 1) It leads the collected water, through an elastic pipe or without one to a storage place; 2) it does not allow an uptake (during the stoppage of the water column from the tap to the head of the

collector) of the water inside the elastic pipe; and 3) it has on its upper part an overflow valve (11) which when closed does not allow any more water inside the drain pipe (10) when the water storage place is full.--

[Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 3, line 21, with the following rewritten paragraph:]

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--The stage of the creation of the column of water from the turning on of the tap until the outflow from the open-turn pipe (5) lasts about 0.35 sec. During the stoppage stage, e.g., when we put our hands under the tap in order to rinse them, the dirty water cannot enter the head of the collector for two reasons: 1) The water does not have the power to push the water which is inside the open-turn elbow (2) and the elastic pipe (3) since it runs diffusely, and 2) with the stoppage of the water column, the water inside the elastic pipe (3) returns and empties over the lips (4) of the open-turn elbow (2), flushing from the head of the collector the dirty water running at the moment. Even when the flushing lasts a long time, dirty water cannot enter because there still is water in part of pipe (3) and in the open-turn elbow (2) (a pipette is created). The level of the remaining water does not reach the lips (4) of the open-turn elbow (2), but stays lower, because the greater speed of the water during the

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emptying of pipe (3) forces the water, which would normally cover the pipette if it returned slowly, to overflow. This water covers the water which is inside tank (7) (volume of about 20 cm<sup>3</sup>) which empties through pipe (8) and adds to it the amount missing to achieve an overflow through lips (4), thus preventing dirty water from entering the open-turn elbow (2). [E-3]

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 4, line 26, with the following rewritten paragraph:

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--Finally, in case of great inclination of the tap, it is suggested that a short bent extension be placed at the end of the tap to achieve better verticality. Figure 3 illustrates certain facts pertaining to specific everyday household uses. The measurements were made with conservative use of a simple tap whose outflow mouth was 39 cm. above the bottom of the sink. The water supply network pressure was 1.8 BAR at periods of rest and the internal diameter of the two open-turn elbows (2) and (5) as well as that of the flexible pipe (3) was 10 mm. These measurements did not take into account the fact that in each of the uses, as long as they were not too close to each other in time, there is an amount of water added to the collected one due to the wait for hot water during the winter. [E-3]

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 5, line 8, with the following rewritten paragraph:

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--] The overall consumption of water shown in Figure 3, regardless of use, is representative as it depends exclusively on the user. The numbers in the other columns are interesting. Looking, for example, at the use - face washing - we see that when we consume 3.3L, only 0.8L are used for the actual use. The remaining 2.5L are wasted during the intermediate times. The collector of unused water can collect 1.6L of these 2.5L. We, therefore, save 64% of the water which was not used in this particular use or a 48.5% economy in the water in the overall use of the paradigm without shortening the time of use. In case there is a period of wait for hot water, the amount of collected water is much greater. --]

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 6, line 1, with the following rewritten paragraph:

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--] There are various solution to the problems of storage and distribution of the water. The size and the shape of the tanks as well as the hauling of the water are variables which can be modified to suit the solution we wish to achieve. The use of bigger spaces such as the lower part of the bathtub or the washbowl provides the ability to store more liters of

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water. The use of small pumps or pumps controlled by pressureless mechanisms to haul the water further away or to higher points such as the water tank in the closet above the lavatory allows greater flexibility.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 7, line 23, with the following rewritten paragraph:

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--In places of personal hygiene in large and small factories, etc. (Figure 6)

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 8, line 1, with the following rewritten paragraph:

B11  
--Due to the nature of the work, most of the time for individual hygiene is particularly time-consuming and, consequently, the quantity of the collected water is large. The water can be collected with lined-up collectors of unused water and led to a common pipe which will fill a water tank that will supply the bathrooms or other needy places of the enterprise. The layout is shown in Figure 6.

IN THE CLAIMS:

Please amend claims 1-6 as follows:

B12  
1. (Amended) A collector of unused water comprising: a head and a remaining part; the head comprising